

Petitions refer-
red.
Ven. Archdea-
con Stuart and
others.

Ordered. That the Petition of the Venerable Archdeacon, *George Okill Stuart*, and others, Vice Presidents of the Church Society of the Diocese of *Toronto*, be referred to the Special Committee to which was referred the Bill to Incorporate the Church Society of the Diocese of *Quebec*.

R. J. Hopkins,
and others.
John Rose, and
others.

Ordered. That the Petition of *R. J. Hopkins* and others, Inhabitants of the District of *Prince Edward*; and the Petition of *John Rose* and others, Inhabitants of the Township of *Marysburgh*, presented to the House on the thirtieth of October last; and the Petition of *Thomas McMahon* and others, Inhabitants of the District of *Prince Edward*, presented to the House on the eighteenth Instant, be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to repeal certain parts of, and to amend an Act of the Parliament of the Province passed in the Fourth and Fifth years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to repeal the Laws now in force in that part of this Province formerly *Upper Canada*, for the recovery of Small Debts, and to make other provision therefor"; and to provide for the payment of the Clerks of the several Division Courts in *Upper Canada*, by Fees in lieu of a fixed Salary.

Report on Pe-
tition of Mon-
treal Medical
Board.

Mr. *Boutillier* from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the *Montreal Medical Board*, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was again read at the Clerk's table, and is as followeth:—

"The Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the *Montreal Medical Board*, praying for the passing of a Law to regulate the course of study to be undergone by persons intending to practise as Physicians and Surgeons in the Province of *Canada*, have the honour to Report:—

"That, by the existing Laws in *Lower* and *Upper Canada*, the study of Medicine is not subject to any fixed regulations; that even the period of study required to be gone through, by the aspirant to the Medical profession, is not limited.

"That, in all those countries where the science is most cultivated, it has been recognized that the well-being of society, as well as the interest of science and the honor of the profession, require more time and application on the part of the aspirants than they generally appear disposed to give before commencing practice.

"Your Committee are consequently of opinion that the existing laws should be repealed, and that an Act should be passed common to both sections of the Province, and which should subject the Study and Practice of Medicine to such regulations as may elevate both to that degree of respectability and usefulness, which they have acquired in the most civilized countries; Your Committee would believe themselves to be only performing a duty by proposing to your Honourable House the immediate passing of a Law to the hereinbefore mentioned effect, if there did not exist some doubt as to the right of the Provincial Legislature to affect, by a Legislative Act, the regulations of the *McGill College*, an institution endowed and maintained by private donations, and legally established by a Charter emanating from Royal authority.

"To justify this doubt, it will be sufficient for your Committee to mention that by the Act of the first year of King *William IV.*, chap. 27 (expired in 1837), no aspirant to the practice of Medicine could obtain his license, except after studying at least five years, and that this law recognized no exception; that the *McGill College* having then instituted a School of Medicine, granted, by virtue of its Charter, to Students in Medicine, a Diploma, after only three years study.

"That the Medical Board of the District of *Montreal*, appointed by virtue of the Act above cited, refused to give a certificate for admission to practise to a Graduate of the said College, pretending that a Diploma, granted in accordance with the regulations of the said College, (that is to say, after three years of study,) should be considered only as a certificate of the time the candidate had studied, and could not in anywise establish a right to a license to practise under the law requiring five years of study.

"The question being brought before the Court of King's Bench, in 1833, the ground taken by the Medical Board of *Montreal* was declared to be untenable, as appears by the Documents which accompany the present Report.

"The Act of the 1st Wm. IV. chap. 27, being therefore not susceptible of general application, has been regarded as inefficient; and, being temporary, it expired without any apparent desire, on the part of the Members of the profession, that it should be renewed,

"Your Committee feel bound to express their desire of seeing, for the future, every School of Medicine submit to the control of the Laws of the Country, believing that the interest of the Medical profession and that of the public would gain by it considerably, inasmuch as these institutions would have then one claim the more to the protection and assistance of the Legislature, and this would give rise to a hope that they would become even more useful than they are at present.

"In case this happy result should be attained, your Committee would be of opinion that the following Regulations should form the chief provisions of a Law relative to the Study and Practice of Medicine:—

REGULATIONS.

"1st. That a Board of Examiners at *Quebec Montreal* and *Toronto*, of at least twelve members' five of whom shall be a *quorum*, shall be appointed by the Executive.

"2nd. That no Member of a College or University connected with a School of Medicine, nor any Professor of such School, nor any Lecturer, shall be a member of the said Board of Examiners.

"3rd. That every Student shall give proof of his having received a liberal Education.

"4th. That every Candidate who shall have studied five years with a licensed Practitioner, shall be entitled, after an examination, to a License.

"5th. That every Candidate in possession of a Diploma, obtained in a Provincial University or School of Medicine, shall be entitled to a License without examination, provided such Diploma be preceded by at least four years of study; during the two last of which the Candidate shall have attended the courses prescribed by the Rules of such University or School.

"6th. That every Candidate who shall have studied four years under a Licensed Practitioner, and who shall moreover have attended two courses on the different branches of the Medical Profession, given in public by an approved Physician, shall be entitled after examination, to be admitted to practise.

"7th. That every possessor of a Diploma obtained in a University or Medical School, situate out of the Province, may be admitted to practise, without being examined, by going through a course in a Provincial University or School, to the satisfaction of the Professors of the same, otherwise he must be examined.

"8th. That no person shall sell Medicines without having obtained a license for that purpose, nor without having studied three years under a licensed Apothecary, practising the sale of Medicines, nor without having undergone an examination.

"9th. That no Physician or Practitioner shall be considered to be a Public Lecturer without a re-

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